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EXAMINER
CHBOUKI, TAREK

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

PTOL-90A (Rev. 04/07)

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>03 May 2005</u>.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-14* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-14* is/are rejected.

7)☒ Claim(s) *1,2,5,6,8-13* is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on <u>03 May 2005</u> is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☒ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ .

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

1.   The certified copy is included hence Foreign Priority Date (11/07/2002) was granted.

2.   Claims 1-14 has been examined.

3.   Claims 1,2,5,6,8,9,10,11,12,13 are objected. No reference numbers should be added in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis

for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by

another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted

on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for

patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have

the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the

international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such

treaty in the English language.

5.   Claims 1-6,8,11-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Neil Orcutt

        (US Patent 6377958)

As per claim 1, Orcutt discloses:

Recordable record carrier having a user area (UA) for storing user data and a management area

(MA) for storing management data,

(Column 12,line 56-57, "one copy of user data and system information stored on disk"), indicates the

storage of the user and system data

said management area comprising

a main file system area (70) for storing main file system data (mFS) of a main file system,

a virtual file system area (71) for storing virtual file system data (vFS) of a virtual file system in raw format,

(Column 5, line 1-6 "The file system associated with a specific partition of the disk 100 determines the format in which data is stored in the partition, namely, the physical arrangement of user data and of file system structures in the portion of the disk 100 that is delimited by the starting address 302 and the ending address 304 of the partition in question."), In Orcutt invention the file main file system is referred to as advanced file system such as NTFS or ext2 and the virtual file system refer to the one to be convert to, thus it illustrates the storage of the main(original) and virtual(to be converted to) file systems in it format.

and an indicator area (72) for storing an indicator (ID) indicating whether the main system data (mFS) and the virtual file system data (vFS) are consistent.

(Column 4, line 57-61 "Each partition identifier 204 also includes a system indicator 310. The system indicator 310 identifies the type of file system contained in the partition, which in turn defines the physical arrangement of data that is stored in the partition on the disk") and (Column 10, line 3-6 "The verifying step 404 preferably checks the internal consistency of all redundant copies of system information, in addition to checking the integrity of the system in other ways.) illustrate the identification of the source/target file systems and the storage of the indicator section plus the process of verifying that file systems data are consistent.

As per claim 2, Orcutt discloses

Record carrier as claimed in claim 1, wherein said virtual file system area (71) comprises a static area for storing static parts of said virtual file system data and a volatile area for storing volatile parts of said virtual file system data (vFS)

(Column 5, line 1-6 "The file system associated with a specific partition of the disk 100 determines the format in which data is stored in the partition, namely, the physical arrangement of user data and of file system structures in the portion of the disk 100 that is delimited by the starting address 302 and the ending address 304 of the partition in question.") touches base upon the storage of the non-volatile/volatile data of file system

so that, if the indicator (ID) indicates an inconsistency between the main file system data (mFS) and the virtual file system data (vFS), only the volatile parts of the virtual file system data (vFS) need to be reconstructed from the main file system data (mFS).

(Column 13, line 18-30 "During an identifying step 504, the file system being used in the selected partition is identified by checking the system indicator 310. The system indicator may identify an advanced file system such as NTFS or ext2. However the step 504 may also identify a proprietary or in-progress partition which indicates that partition conversion was interrupted, such as a recovery partition indicator. If a recovery partition indicator is present, recovery proceeds by backing out all changes, by continuing the conversion from the last logged checkpoint, or by creating a new set of FAT file system structures without regard to work that may have been done on previously creating such structures in this partition.") indicates the process of reconstructing the file system structure when the indicator catches an anomalies.

As per claim 3, Orcutt discloses:

Record carrier as claimed in claim 1, wherein said indicator (ID) comprises the last update date of

the main file system data (mFS) and of the virtual file system data (vFS).

(Column 11, line 6-12 "During an updating step 414, the boot sector is updated. In particular, the partition

table 200 is updated to make the system indicator 310 indicate the type of FAT file system created, rather

than indicating an NTFS system. This completes the conversion, since it causes the operating system to

treat the converted partition as a FAT partition, rather than an NTFS or ext2 partition") and (Column 19,

line 40-41 "The dates and FAT-style file attributes are converted to FAT directory format and added to

the entry touches base upon the update process of the system indicator including the dates.

As per claim 4, Orcutt discloses:

Record carrier as claimed in claim 1, wherein said indicator (ID) comprises a flag which is set when

the virtual file system data (vFS) are updated, indicating that the virtual file system data (vFS) are

valid, and which is reset when the main file system data (mFS) are updated independently,

indicating that the virtual file system data (vFS) are invalid.

(Column 7, line 49-64 "Inventive systems include at least one computer having a processor in operable

connection with a memory, and a partitionable storage medium having at least one partition. The partition

is identified by file system identification information such as a partition table system indicator. The

partition contains an advanced file system which is accessible for manipulation by use of the processor.

The system is configured to perform a method to at least attempt conversion of an advanced file system to

a simpler file system: checking for at least one preventive condition in the advanced file system that

prevents completion of a file system conversion from the advanced file system to the simpler file system;

discontinuing an attempted file system conversion without completing it if such a preventive condition is

found; and completing the file system conversion if no such preventive condition is found."), touches

base upon the determination of the validity of the file system in order to conduct the conversion process.

As per claim 5, Orcutt discloses

Record carrier as claimed in claim 1, wherein said indicator area (72) is present in an easily accessible location, in particular in a disk navigation area (DN), in a logical volume integrity descriptor (LVID), or in a chip in the record carrier (7) .

(Column 4, line 41-51 "Each partition identifier 204 also includes a starting address 302, which is the physical sector address of the first sector in the partition in question, and an ending address 304, which is the physical sector address of the last sector in the partition. A sector count 306 holds the total number of disk sectors in the partition. A boot sector address 308 holds the logical sector address corresponding to the physical starting address 302. Additional partition information may be stored in a disk administrator utility or other location outside the partition table, or in an enhanced partition table, particularly when partitions are allowed to span disks.") illustrates the fact that the partition indicator information can be store on different location in order to ease navigation.

As per claim 6, Orcutt discloses:

Record carrier as claimed in claim 1, wherein said virtual file system area (71) further comprises a directory area for storing the directory structure of the virtual file system.

(Colum 10, line 46-55 "A file system structure creating step 410 creates file system structures for the simpler file system, based on the data values in the advanced file system structures and the feature determinations. For instance, FAT file allocation tables and a FAT root directory may be created from

NTFS file system structures. The file system structures of the converted (e.g., FAT) partition may be

created in volatile memory and then written to disk in one or more writes of entire system structures, or

they may be written in pieces as data values are processed.") indicates the process of storing the file

system directory structure.

As per claim 8, Orcutt discloses

Recording apparatus for recording information on a recordable record carrier (7) having a user

area (UA) for storing user data and a management area (MA) for storing management data,

(Column 3, line 65 "the distinction between system and user areas") illustrate the presence of system and

use areas.

said apparatus comprising

- recording means (6) for recording main file system data (mFS) of a main file system in a main file

system area (70) of said management area (MA),

(Column 12, line 56-57 "at least one copy of user data and system information stored on disk")

and (Column 3, line 65 "the distinction between system and user areas") illustrate the storage of the

system data.

virtual file system data (vFS) of a virtual file system in raw format in a virtual file system area

(71) of said management area (MA),

Column 19, line 34-37 "The module 614 then creates an empty FAT in the computer's memory and at the

beginning of the partition. The code 624 descends the directory tree in the source file system, reading

each directory entry.") touches base upon the concept of recording the file system.

and an indicator (ID) indicating whether the main file system data (mFS) and the virtual file system

data (vFS) are consistent in an indicator area (72) of said management area (MA),

Column 4, line 57-61 "Each partition identifier 204 also includes a system indicator 310. The system

indicator 310 identifies the type of file system contained in the partition, which in turn defines the

physical arrangement of data that is stored in the partition on the disk") and (Column 10, line 3-6 "The

verifying step 404 preferably checks the internal consistency of all redundant copies of system

information, in addition to checking the integrity of the system in other ways.) illustrate the storage of of

the indicator section plus the process of verifying that file systems data are consistent.

- reading means (6) for reading said user data and said management data,

(Column 26, 38-40 "The computer 602 is capable of using one or more floppy drives, tape drives, optical

drives and/or other means to read a storage medium.") illustrates the reading process of the storage media

containing user data.

memory means (8) for storing said virtual file system data(vFS),

(Column 10, line 4653 "A file system structure creating step 410 creates file system structures for the

simpler file system, based on the data values in the advanced file system structures and the feature

determinations. For instance, FAT file allocation tables and a FAT root directory may be created from

NTFS file system structures. The file system structures of the converted (e.g., FAT) partition may be

created in volatile memory") indicates the memery storage form of the file system.

conversion means (9) for converting said main file system data (mFS) into said virtual file system

data (vFS) and vice versa for storage on the record carrier (7)

(Column 6, line 20-33 "Conversion from a simpler file system, such as a FAT file system, to a more

complex or advanced file system, such as NTFS or HPFS or AFS, is relatively straight-forward because

one starts with source file system whose features are a subset or special case of the target file system's

features. By contrast, converting from a more advanced file system to a simpler file system--and doing so

in-place, safely, and efficiently--requires new tools and techniques. Thus, it would be an advancement in

the art to provide improved tools and techniques for file system conversion, such as systems and methods

for converting NTFS partitions to FAT format in-place without destroying user data. Such tools and

techniques are disclosed and claimed herein."), illustrates the conversion process.

and/or for output to an external host device (2, 3) if said indicator (ID) indicates an inconsistency

between the main file system data (mFS) and the virtual file system data (vFS),

and an interface (4, 5) for communicating with a host device (2, 3).

(Column 18, line 44-49 "A piece of user interface code 620 displays options and status (including, e.g.,

any error/warning messages); obtains user commands, preferences, and selections; provides assistance in

the form of help files or wizards, and otherwise facilitates use of the invention. As noted, the user

interface 620 may permit remote control of the main routine 616 over a computer network."), illustrates

the use of an external host in order to conduct a remote control procedure.

As per claim 11, Orcutt discloses

Recording method for recording information on a recordable record carrier (7) having a user area

(UA) for storing user data and a management area (MA) for storing management data,

(Column 3, line 65 "the distinction between system and user areas") illustrate the presence of system

and use areas.

said method comprising the steps of

- reading main file system data (mFS) of a main file system stored

(Column 26, 38-40 "The computer 602 is capable of using one or more floppy drives, tape drives, optical drives and/or other means to read a storage medium.") illustrates the reading process of the storage media containing system data.

in a main file system area (70) of said management area (MA),

- converting said main file system data (mFS) into said virtual file system data (vFS) for storage on the record carrier (7) and/or for output to an external host device (2, 3),

(Column 6, line 20-33 "Conversion from a simpler file system, such as a FAT file system, to a more complex or advanced file system, such as NTFS or HPFS or AFS, is relatively straight-forward because one starts with source file system whose features are a subset or special case of the target file system's features. By contrast, converting from a more advanced file system to a simpler file system--and doing so in-place, safely, and efficiently--requires new tools and techniques. Thus, it would be an advancement in the art to provide improved tools and techniques for file system conversion, such as systems and methods for converting NTFS partitions to FAT format in-place without destroying user data. Such tools and techniques are disclosed and claimed herein.") and (Column 18, line 44-49 "A piece of user interface code 620 displays options and status (including, e.g., any error/warning messages); obtains user commands, preferences, and selections; provides assistance in the form of help files or wizards, and otherwise facilitates use of the invention. As noted, the user interface 620 may permit remote control of the main routine 616 over a computer network."), illustrates the conversion process and use of an external host for remote control.

storing said virtual file system data (vFS) in a virtual file system area (71) of said management area

(MA) in raw format, storing an indicator (ID) indicating whether the main system data (mFS) and

the virtual file system (8) data (vFS) are consistent in an indicator area (72) of said management

area (MA).

Column 4, line 57-61 "Each partition identifier 204 also includes a system indicator 310. The system

indicator 310 identifies the type of file system contained in the partition, which in turn defines the

physical arrangement of data that is stored in the partition on the disk") and (Column 10, line 3-6 "The

verifying step 404 preferably checks the internal consistency of all redundant copies of system

information, in addition to checking the integrity of the system in other ways.) illustrate the storage of the

indicator section plus the process of verifying that file systems data are consistent.

As per claim 12, Orcutt discloses

Recording method for recording information on a recordable record carrier (7) having a user area

(UA) for storing user data and a management area (MA) for storing management data,

(Column 3, line 65 "the distinction between system and user areas") illustrate the presence of system

and use areas.

said method comprising the steps of

- reading an indicator (ID), which indicates whether main file system data (mFS) of a main file

system stored in a main file system area (70) of said management area (MA)

(Column 4, line 57-61 "Each partition identifier 204 also includes a system indicator 310. The system

indicator 310 identifies the type of file system contained in the partition, which in turn defines the

physical arrangement of data that is stored in the partition on the disk"), illustrates the system indicator

concept.

and virtual file system data (vFS) of a virtual file system stored in raw format in a virtual file

system area (71) are consistent, from an indicator area (72) of said management area (MA),

(Column 10, line 3-6 "The verifying step 404 preferably checks the internal consistency of all redundant

copies of system information, in addition to checking the integrity of the system in other ways.) illustrate

the storage of the indicator section plus the process of verifying that file systems data are consistent.

- reading said main file system data (mFS) from said main file system area (70) and reconstructing

at least part of said virtual file system data (vFS) from said main file system data (mFS) if said

indicator (ID) indicates an inconsistency,

(Column 13, line 18-30 "During an identifying step 504, the file system being used in the selected

partition is identified by checking the system indicator 310. The system indicator may identify an

advanced file system such as NTFS or ext2. However the step 504 may also identify a proprietary or in-

progress partition which indicates that partition conversion was interrupted, such as a recovery partition

indicator. If a recovery partition indicator is present, recovery proceeds by backing out all changes, by

continuing the conversion from the last logged checkpoint, or by creating a new set of FAT file system

structures without regard to work that may have been done on previously creating such structures in this

partition.") illustrates the roll back of the conversion process if an error is encountered.

- reading at least part of said virtual file system data (vFS)

from said virtual file system area (71), and -exposing the virtual file system data (vFS) to an

external host device (2).

(Column 10, line 46-55 "A file system structure creating step 410 creates file system structures for the

simpler file system, based on the data values in the advanced file system structures and the feature

determinations. For instance, FAT file allocation tables and a FAT root directory may be created from

NTFS file system structures. The file system structures of the converted (e.g., FAT) partition may be

created in volatile memory and then written to disk in one or more writes of entire system structures, or

they may be written in pieces as data values are processed.") and (Column 18, line 44-49 "A piece of user

interface code 620 displays options and status (including, e.g., any error/warning messages); obtains user

commands, preferences, and selections; provides assistance in the form of help files or wizards, and

otherwise facilitates use of the invention. As noted, the user interface 620 may permit remote control of

the main routine 616 over a computer network."), illustrate the process of reading file system and the use

of an external host in order to conduct a remote control procedure.

As per claim 13, Orcutt discloses

Recording method as claimed in claim 12, further

comprising the steps of

- setting the indicator (ID) such that it indicates an inconsistency if the virtual file system data (vFS)

and/or the main file system data (mFS) are changed,

Column 4, line 57-61 "Each partition identifier 204 also includes a system indicator 310. The system

indicator 310 identifies the type of file system contained in the partition, which in turn defines the

physical arrangement of data that is stored in the partition on the disk")

(column 7, line 49-64 "Inventive systems include at least one computer having a processor in operable

connection with a memory, and a partitionable storage medium having at least one partition. The partition

is identified by file system identification information such as a partition table system indicator. The

partition contains an advanced file system which is accessible for manipulation by use of the processor.

The system is configured to perform a method to at least attempt conversion of an advanced file system to

a simpler file system: checking for at least one preventive condition in the advanced file system that

prevents completion of a file system conversion from the advanced file system to the simpler file system;

discontinuing an attempted file system conversion without completing it if such a preventive condition is

found; and completing the file system conversion if no such preventive condition is found.") , illustrates

the process of determining file system constancy.

And - storing the set indicator (ID) in said indicator area (72).

(Column 4, line 57-61 "Each partition identifier 204 also includes a system indicator 310. The system

indicator 310 identifies the type of file system contained in the partition, which in turn defines the

physical arrangement of data that is stored in the partition on the disk") touches base on the system

indicator storage.

As per claim 14, Orcutt discloses:

Computer program comprising computer program means for causing a computer to perform the

steps of the method as claimed in claim 11 or 12 when said computer program is run on a

computer.

(Column 11, line 42-The system 600 includes at least one computer 602 which has a processor 604 for

executing program instructions, a memory 606 for storing program instructions and data," illustrates the

program concept running on a computer.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness

rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth

in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior

art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was

made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall

not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

7.   Claims 7,9 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Orcutt, in view

of Moore Christopher S et al (US Patent 6895490)

As per claim 7, Orcutt discloses:

wherein said virtual file system is a File Allocation Table (FAT) file system

(Column 6, line 20-21 "Conversion from a simpler file system, such as a FAT file system, to a more

complex or advanced file system."), indicates the fact that the virtual file system is a FAT.

However, Orcutt does not explicitly disclose

wherein said main file system is a Universal Disc Format (UDF) file system,

On the other hand, Moore in an analogous art discloses **file system is a Universal Disc Format (UDF)**

file system (Column 1, line24-25 "such as ISO9660 and Universal Disk Format (UDF),

are used.").

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person in the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to incorporate the teaching of Moore into the method of Orcutt. One having ordinary skill in the

art would have found it motivated to use the **Universal Disc Format (UDF) file system,** format of

Moore into the system of Orcutt for the purpose of enabling the system conversion process to include a

wide variety of storage device format.

As per claim 9, Orcutt discloses:

Recording apparatus as claimed in claim 8, wherein said recording means (6) and said

reading means (6) are adapted for accessing an optical disk (7),

(Column 26, line 38-42 "The computer 602 is capable of using one or more floppy drives, tape

drives, optical drives and/or other means to read a storage medium. A suitable storage medium

includes a magnetic, optical, or other computer-readable storage device having a specific

physical substrate configuration."), illustrates the access of an optical disk derives.

and wherein said interface (4) is adapted for communicating with a compact flash form factor drive

(2) using a file allocation table system

(Column 26, line 42-52 "Suitable storage devices include floppy disks, hard disks, tape, CD-ROMs,

DVDs, PROMs, RAM, flash memory and other computer system storage devices. The substrate

configuration represents data and instructions which cause the computer system to operate in a specific

and predefined manner as described herein. Thus, the medium tangibly embodies a program, functions,

and/or instructions that are executable by the standalone machines, servers and/or network client

computers to perform file system conversion steps of the present invention."), Since the Orcutt invention

talks about converting simple File system such as FAT to a more advanced file system, it illustrates the

fact that the interface is adapted to communicate with a memory flash device using a File allocation table

file system.

However, Orcutt does not explicitly disclose:

in particular a small form factor optical disk using a universal disc format,

But on the other hand, Moore in an analogous art discloses **file system is a Universal Disc Format**

(UDF) file system (Column 1, line24-25 "such as ISO9660 and Universal Disk Format (UDF),

are used.").

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person in the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to incorporate the teaching of Moore into the method of Orcutt. One having ordinary skill in the

art would have found it motivated to use the **Universal Disc Format (UDF) file system,** format of

Moore into the system of Orcutt for the purpose of enabling the system conversion process to include a

wide variety of storage device format.

As per claim 10, Orcutt substantially disclosed the invention as claimed

However, Orcutt does not explicitly disclose **MRAM unit memory means** but on the other hand, Moore

in an analogous art discloses the **MRAM unit memory means** (Column 7, line 45-48 "the memory array

comprises a semiconductor material. Other materials can be used, such as, but not limited to, phase-

change materials and amorphous solids as well as those used with MRAM").

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person in the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to incorporate the teaching of Moore into the method of Orcutt. One having ordinary skill in the

art would have found it motivated to use the **MRAM unit memory means** of Moore into the system of

Orcutt for the purpose of enabling the system conversion process to include a wide variety of storage

device format.

8.   Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Letwin James G. "High performance file system", US Patent. No. 5371885

Otsuka Masato et al. "Computer implemented method of generating virtual files for sharing information

of physical information file", US Patent 6065010

Orcutt Neil. "In-place disk partition canonization and storage optimization", US Patent No. 6185575

Ruff Eric J et al. "Method for manipulating disk partitions" US Patent. No. 5675769

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tarek Chbouki whose telephone number is 571-2701408. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 7:30 am to 5:00 pm EST. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Chameli Das can be reached on 571-2701392. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Tarek Chbouki

Patent Examiner

Art Unit: 2100

JEAN M. CORRIELUS
PRIMARY EXAMINER
ART Unit 2162
6/8/07